

Established, February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-CHOWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Stentor,
Capt. MILLIGAN, will be
despatched as above on
SUNDAY, the 20th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 18, 1889. 1984

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.


The Co.'s Steamship
djeez,
Captain RIMBY, will be
despatched as above on

OVERLAND, can, on application to the Under-
signed, have their Tickets endorsed for
surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon
Tickets to MARSEILLES (by Transatlantic
Company's express boat), and thence to
Paris or London. (Algiers 23 hours
from Marseilles, and thence to Lon-
don occupies about the same time.)

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 14, 1889. 1890

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

The Company's Steamer
Monica
 Captain J. FOWLER, will
be despatched for the
above Ports on **MONDAY, the 21st inst.,**
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 17, 1889. 1890

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**


The Steamship
Arratoon Appear, will
be despatched for the
above Ports on **MONDAY, the 21st inst.,**
at Daylight.

will be despatched for
the above Ports on MONDAY, the 21st
Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID HASSOON, BONE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1889. 1889

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.**
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The P. & O. S. N. Co.
Steamship
Amcona,



Captain W. D. MURDER
 will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at Daylight.
 E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 Hongkong, October 12, 1889.

Sailing Vessels.
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
 The 3/8 L.L.I. British Ship
Harriet Queen
 E. A. FOWLER, Master, will
 load here for the above Port
 and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
 RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, September 7, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.
 The 3/3 L.L.I. British Barque
Robert S. Benard
 M. ANDERSON, Master, will load
 here for the above Port, and
 will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
 RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, September 12, 1889.

Intimations.
DENTISTRY.
 FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
 MODERATE FEES.
 MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist.

(FORMERLY ATTACHED APPRENTICE AND LIAISON OFFICE TO THE
AT THE urgent request of his European
 and American patients and Friends
 has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-
 cupied by Dr. ROZEZ,
 No. 2, DUDELL STREET.
 —————
CONSULTATION FREE.
 —————
 Discount to missionaries and families.
 Sole Address
 2, DUDELL STREET,
 (Next to the New Oriental Bank)
 Hongkong, January 12, 1886.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 1.
'CHINA REVIEW
 IS
NOW READY.

NO. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.
BBOARD AND RESIDENCE
 COMFORTABLE HOME
 FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.
 MODERATE TERMS.
 MRS. KJELLER,
Proprietress.
 Hongkong, July 15, 1889.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, PORT SAID.
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, TRIESTE,
VENICE, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN
SULT PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.
SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PENHAW, Captain L. H. MOORE, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this office for LONDON, via BOMBAY
and SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd October, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
Parcels and Goods to be landed at the Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General
Cargo for London will be conveyed via
Bombay without transhipping arriving one
week later than by the ordinary direct route
via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-
gage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.
This Steamship takes Cargo and Passengers
for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, October 12, 1889. 1903

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship BATAVIA,
2,653 Tons Register, WILLIAMSON,
Commander, will be despatched for VAN-
COUVER, B.C., and PORTLAND, N.B., via
SAKI (YANKEE STR.), KORE, and YOKO-
HAMA, on THURSDAY, the 24th October,
at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. ABERDEEN,
on the 7th November.
Connection will be made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast
Ports, by the regular Steamers of the
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and
other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver & Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00
To all common ports in Can-
ada and the United States ... 275.00
To Liverpool ... 320.00
To London ... 325.00

To other European ports at proportion-
ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,
and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese
Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports in the United States,
should be sent to the Company's Office,
addressed to L. D. BROWN, District
Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the 23rd October.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office
and should be marked to arrive in full
and the same will be received by us until
5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 18, 1889. 1906

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUET, PORT SAID,
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & THE AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 27th day of October,
1889, at 10 a.m., the Company's
Steamship NECKAR, Captain SUMNER,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
10 a.m., Cargo will be received on board
until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10
a.m. on the 26th October. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be
left at the Agent's Office). Contents and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MEYERSON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 30, 1889. 1886

RAIL PROGRAMMES

FOR SALE.

IN NEW SHAPES AND PATTERNS.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
3, WYNDHAM STREET.

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, Mexican Dol-
lars current in the Colony, weigh-
ing 7.7, in Exchange for STERLING
BILLS, drawn at 10 days, 4 nights and Demand,
on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treas-
ury, London, will be RECEIVED by the
CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department,
until 11 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 22nd
October, 1889.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount
required (in Pounds Sterling), and the
Amount for which each Bill should be
drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums
less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed
Covers, addressed to The Chief Paymaster,
Army Pay Department, and endorsed
"Tenders for Government Bills."
The right to accept or reject any or all
of the Tenders is reserved.

O. H. CHAUNCEY, Colonel,
Chief Paymaster,
China.

HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY OFFICE,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1889. 2001

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE Annual MEETING for the purpose
of receiving the Committee's Report
for the past season, and electing the Com-
mittee and Officers for the coming season,
will be held in the GYMNASIUM of the Vic-
toria Recreation Club on FRIDAY, the 25th
October, at 6 p.m. GENTLEMEN who wish
to become Members of the Club or who
take an Interest in Football are invited to
attend.

W. H. WALLACE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2002

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1165.

A Regular CONVOCAION of the
above CHAPTER will be held in the
FARMERS' HALL, Zoland Street, on
FRIDAY, the 25th Instant, at 8.30 for
9 p.m. precisely. VISITING BROTHERS are
cordially invited.

Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2006

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Diamond, Capt. G. TAYLOR, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Shippers,
Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2004

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

LAQUEHOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Dienant, Capt. G. TAYLOR, will be
despatched for the above Ports on or about
THURSDAY, the 24th Instant.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2005

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Opuch, Capt. G. TAYLOR, will be
despatched for the above Ports on or about
THURSDAY, the 24th Instant.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2003

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

ALL Steamship CARGO will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th
November, at 1 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
arrive in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco ... \$225.00
To San Francisco, return, ... 193.75
To Liverpool ... 325.00
To London ... 330.00

To other European ports at proportion-
ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific
or Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare,
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
or Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collec-
tor of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2003

Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ
CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

1889. AUTUMN 1889.

NOVELTIES

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

1889. WINTER 1889.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, October 10, 1889.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE ONGEI KOYAH PLANTING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

UNPAID CALLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the
CALLS (FIFTEEN DOLLARS)
per SHARE, due on the 15th August last, be
paid to the Hongkong & Shanghai B. & S. Co.
INCORPORATED, on or before 31st Instant,
such UNPAID CALLS will be Debited
with INTEREST at the Rate of 12% per
annum from the 15th August, in accordance
with the powers contained in the Company's
Articles of Association.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 19, 1889. 2007

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

DAKIN'S
INVIGORATING PILLS.

DAMIANA AND PHOSPHORUS.

A Powerful Nervine Tonic and stimu-
lant especially valuable in OVER-
WORK OF THE BRAIN, NERVOUS
DEBILITY, Dyspepsia and general or
specific weakness.

Price, Cents 50 and \$1.00.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all the
Miserable Feelings and Distressing Sym-
ptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is
REALLY MARVELLOUS.

Sole Agents for
CHINA AND THE FAR EAST,
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.,
CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 12, 1889. 1963

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 19, 1889.—
Ingraham, German steamer, 894, T. R.
Mannheim, Saigon October 4, Rio.—
WIELER & Co.

October 19.—
Canton, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Diamond, British steamer, 514, G. Tay-
lor, Manila October 16, General.—RUSSELL
& Co.

Ajao, British steamer, 1,477, Riley,
Shanghai October 13, General.—BUTTER-
FIELD & SWIRE.

Doria, German steamer, 771, J. Raben,
Quinhon October 14, Taurin 16, General.—
WIELER & Co.

Cheong Hye Tong, British steamer, 916,
M. G. Scott, Penang Oct. 9, and Singapore
12, General.—BUN HIN CHAN.

Alvino, German steamer, 400, T. A.
Benziden, Hoihow October 18, General.—
WIELER & Co.

Actis, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Rys-
beck, Hoihow October 18, General.—AM-
HOLD, KARBORG & Co.

Departures.

October 19.—
Occident, for Amoy, Japan & San Francisco.
Ningchow, for Singapore and London.
Cathrine, for Manilla.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Rhoda, for Singapore and Bombay.
Actis, for Hoihow.

CLEARED.

Canton, for Swatow and Shanghai.
Mongkut, for Swatow and Bangkok.
Aratton, for Amoy, Singapore and Calcutta.
Johann, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
Stender, for Amoy and Shanghai.
Riverdale, for Manilla.
Cheong Hye Tong, for Amoy.
China, for Swatow.
Clara, for Hongkong.
Tai Lee, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Ingraham, from Saigon, 140 Chinese.
Per Diamond, from Manilla, Messrs C.
E. de Bortolano, T. Golling, J. Montanes,
F. Rogers, W. Stiel, M. Flatering, A.
Froet, and 3 Europeans, and 170 Chinese.
Per Ajao, from Shanghai, 130 Chinese.
Per Doria, from Quinhon, 41 Chinese.
Per Alvino, from Hoihow, 22 Chinese.

Departures.

Per Occident, for Amoy, Japan & San Francisco.
Per Cathrine, for Manilla.
Per Rhoda, for Singapore and Bombay.
Per Actis, for Hoihow.

Per Johann, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Senior leaves for Shanghai, &c.
Palmer leaves for London.
Ajao leaves for London.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Mongkut leaves for Hongkong, &c.
4 p.m.—Diamond leaves for Manilla, &c.

Auctions.

4.30 p.m.—Auction of One Lot of Crown
Land at Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Peking undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Goods per Aratton appear undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

That Dr Dobrick is no doubt a very highly scientific gentleman, but probably better suited to Kowloon than to Hongkong. That the suggested Commission 'to enquire' into the better regulation of storms and their forecasts would doubtless give good results. That the Captain of H. M. Surveying ship on the station would, in the present absence of a Surveying vessel, have to be left out. That H. M. S. *Under* has unfortunately rammed to other coasts, and a work of great value is left only half completed. That probably the most appropriate memorial to the late Dr Stewart would be another Stewart Scholarship, unless it be considered that enough bursaries already exist. That perhaps an annual Prize Gold Medal, accompanied by a small bonus, might be substituted. That certainly a conspicuous niche should be found for a bust of the worthy doctor on the walls of the Central School—or, rather, we should now say the modern Victoria College. That I hear some queer stories about the disastrous muddle which still adheres to the process of the Jubilee Celebration Committee. That it is a long look into the past to discover what the community of Hongkong decided to do, but a reproduction in white marble of Her Majesty the Queen, standing or sitting under a bronze canopy, was surely the form ultimately decided upon. That the public ought to be informed how the marble canopy—I mean the bronze statue—well, whichever it is—is proceeding; whether the marble (or bronze) features are beginning to come to life, and whether the artist is still waiting for the royal of this royal Colony is to be satisfied. That if we may form an opinion from the small number of convictions, Hongkong Jurors must be particularly tender-hearted. That it may be many cases reach the Supreme Court which ought never to have gone beyond the Magistrate. That the Police Court during the past week has been little better than a Bear-garden. That if the new Magistrate don't assert his authority and better maintain the dignity of his Court, it will become necessary to reinstate former laudations. That the promotion of the Soldiers and Sailors Institute is a big step in the right direction, and from the Chairman's clear sketch of the movement it is evident that the institution must prosper, build as it is on the principle of self-help. That the public look forward with some interest to the session of the Legislative Council, which is close at hand. That H. E. the Governor has several matters on hand with which he has promised to deal. That the vote for the Observatory may be questioned unless the Governor takes the condition of that establishment in hand boldly and places its Director in its proper place, or the direction upon an entirely different footing than it is at present. That it is the duty of the Governor to direct the Colony's authorities as to the wants of residents here, and to advise how the Observatory can be best utilised to carry out the original intention for which it was established. That if Dr Dobrick declines to carry out orders, then a Director who will do so must be promptly appointed. That the reorganisation of the Sanitary Board seems to have been decided upon, and the recent melancholy and raging friction will, it is hoped, be rendered impossible in the future. That the Water Supply, below as well as on the upper levels, will have to be settled. That the return of Mr. Malach, who possesses at least some experience of the Colony and its needs, throws some light upon the reorganisation of the P. W. D. That the American Vice-Consul was somewhat unfortunate in his making of the Wicks' Court for American consular. That an old-time Consul once said to a seaman who desired to take suit against his Captain: 'Law! law! law, my good man, was shot for the owner and the captain; slung about and sea-boots for the sailors; better go on board and turn to: Law is not for such as you.' That cruelty such as we have lately heard of on board Canadian and other vessels should be stamped out by the strong arm of British law, and it will when opportunity offers. That the mercantile communities of the Far East seem rather indifferent to the fact that they are to be fixed for a term of fourteen years with a two-dollar-per-word rate for telegrams to Europe. That the inference is there is something in the background of the silence. That the need for more shelter-places for the ever-increasing native small craft has been demonstrated this week. That had the Chinese boat-people not known more of practical meteorology than the Observatory authorities, the wrecks and fatalities in the Harbour would have been increased an hundred fold.

BROWNIE.

THE SMITH-BRANDT LIBEL CASE.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of this case was resumed by Mr Robinson in the Police Court to-day. Mr Webber appeared for the complainant, and the defendant was unrepresented by Counsel.

Mr Webber said—This case was adjourned, your Worship, for the purpose of giving the defendant an opportunity of obtaining legal assistance in order to cross-examine the complainant, his right of cross-examination the other witnesses being waived, and the case stated at that point now. I don't know if he has received any legal assistance.

His Worship—Have you any other witnesses to produce?

Mr Webber—No, my case is closed. Mr Smith tenders himself for cross-examination.

His Worship (to defendant)—Have you any legal adviser?

Mr Brandt—I have taken advice and I have been advised.

Mr Webber—We can't have that, what he has been advised.

His Worship—I am speaking to the defendant. You have not got a legal adviser at present.

Mr Brandt—I have not got any legal adviser here, but I have been advised.

Mr Webber—We can't have that; it is never allowed.

His Worship—He may make any statement he likes.

Mr Brandt—I have been advised by my legal adviser that there is no libel set out so far, and he advises me further that I should go on with the case and leave it entirely in your Worship's hands.

His Worship—Well, Mr Brandt Smith is here to be cross-examined.

Mr Brandt—I may tell your Worship that I have not yet been supplied with a copy of the information. They have taken it back from me, and I have not been supplied with another copy.

Mr Brandt—You are proprietor and editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*?—Yes, sole proprietor.

Have you published this paper (handing witness a copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph*)?—Yes, you will see my name at the end of it.

Mr Smith then threw the paper on the table, and turning to the bench said—Your Worship, I am here to answer questions with regard to a certain alleged libel and nothing else.

His Worship—I am sure you are for getting yourself, Mr Smith.

Mr Smith—I am not. He hands me a paper that has nothing to do with the case.

His Worship—You must please answer the questions put to you; if there is any objection to the Mr Webber can make it, or if you don't desire to answer you may decline, but I must caution you that such conduct is disrespectful to the Court.

Mr Smith—In what way, your Worship?

His Worship—In throwing papers back in that manner.

Mr Smith—I handed it back to the defendant because it has nothing to do with this case.

His Worship—You are asked if that paper is published by you?—Is it?

Mr Smith—I have only to hand it to your Worship to answer that.

His Worship—The question is—is this paper published by you?

Mr Smith—Of course it is; I have just admitted it.

His Worship—Then it is published by you. It is a copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 9th October.

Mr Brandt—Have you written the leader there?—I decline to answer.

I mean the article marked in red?—I decline to answer.

Mr Webber—Unless the whole article is marked I must object. I object to the defendant marking part of it.

His Worship—Apparently the whole article is marked.

Mr Brandt—Did you write that article?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—Well, you must answer unless there is some reason for not doing so.

Mr Webber—There is a reason. There is a civil action pending between the same parties. This question did not arise in examination in chief, and it is simply fishing for evidence in connection with the civil suit in the Supreme Court. Upon that ground I think the witness is perfectly justified in declining to answer. You will see that no question was asked by me about this article and no word was said about the publication of the paper, consequently no question can arise in cross-examination. It is simply fishing for evidence, just as much as when he says he has been advised that there is no libel. The complainant is perfectly justified in refusing to answer such a question and should be protected by the Court. Can Mr Brandt give any reason why he puts that question?

His Worship—That is the question.

Mr Brandt—I want to point out the reason for my writing this letter—possible privilege and possible justification.

His Worship—If the defendant is going to plead justification the case is at an end so far as your Worship is concerned.

His Worship—The word 'privilege' is the right word to express it.

Mr Webber—He says he has taken and is acting on legal advice, and though it was a most improper statement to make, he is so acting, he should use the proper phraseology. Your Worship can't say at the same time, and I submit now that the word has been used it is your Worship's duty to send the case for trial.

Mr Brandt—My question is unnecessary. Mr Brandt's complaint has been admitted that he is the publisher of this paper. The question of authorship is not relevant. He admits his liability as publisher.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—Are these statements in the letter true?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—The objection is sustained. The question is not relevant.

Mr Brandt (handing another copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to Mr Smith)—Has this paper been published by you?

Mr Webber—What is it? That paper may be a year old.

Mr Brandt—You are quite at liberty to inspect it.

Mr Webber—It looks like the mail issue of the same paper.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—Have you issued that?

Mr Smith—Yes.

Mr Brandt—It is the mail issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Mr Smith—Yes, your Worship, it is the mail issue of our ordinary daily issue.

His Worship—You admit the publication of that article.

Mr Smith—Yes.

Mr Brandt—That leader is reprinted in the mail issue.

Mr Smith—I am sure I do not know. I should think very likely.

Mr Brandt—Well, I want to know the facts.

Mr Smith—I suppose you looked at it.

His Worship (to Mr Smith)—Would you please address yourself to me?

Mr Smith—He is asking a question, your Worship.

Mr Brandt—There is another paragraph in that paper marked in red. Has that been written by you?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—On the same ground it becomes immaterial for your purpose.

Mr Brandt—I should like to have that paragraph read.

Mr Webber—It is of no account, if it is dated before this action.

His Worship—No, it cannot have any bearing on this case, this being subsequent, and it cannot be relevant. I am only taking this in so far as it may justify the defendant's publication of the letter. Therefore this being subsequent it cannot be relevant. I take it that I must rule out both these papers (the two mail issues) because of the same objection, being subsequent to the date of the publication of your letter.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—What do you call yourself, Mr Smith?

Mr Smith—What do you mean?

Mr Brandt—What is your business?

Mr Webber—That question has been already answered, and it is simply put now to embarrass the complainant.

Mr Brandt—I should be glad to get an answer from the witness.

His Worship—The question has already been answered.

Mr Brandt—What do you describe yourself as?

Mr Smith—As a journalist, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

If a man publicly calls me a swindler, I am privileged to retort publicly 'you're a liar' and that is not libel.

Mr Webber—We might have brought an action against Brandt in the Supreme Court, but as there might be a breach of the peace and as I think we had enough of that on the last day when they were threatening to horse-whip me another.

His Worship—I did not hear that.

Mr Webber—It was said across the table and I mentioned it in the papers.

His Worship—I certainly did not hear it.

Mr Webber—I am glad your Worship did not hear it.

His Worship—As to the point at issue I may be entirely wrong, but then you will have an opportunity of appealing against my decision if I am wrong.

Mr Webber—And of course the whole case will fall upon the defendant.

His Worship—You will have your legal remedy.

Mr Webber—If your Worship looks at the Ordinance you will see that we are entitled to costs.

His Worship—That does not concern me.

Mr Webber—But it concerns the prosecutor.

His Worship—It does not concern me. I hold that if the intention is merely to show that his publication of this letter, which prima facie is proved, was justified on the ground of self-defence, I am bound to reject the evidence and weigh it.

Mr Webber—I would point out to your Worship that your argument must be adjudicated upon the whole of the facts, and that is libellous and that he is justified in writing that.

His Worship—I can only say he has been attacked.

Mr Webber—There is nothing about attacking. It must be libel. How does your Worship define attacking?

His Worship—I do not go into the question of libel, simply into the question of prosecution.

Mr Webber—Your Worship is to take upon yourself to justify the publication.

His Worship—I have not read the article judicially.

Mr Webber—I object to the article being read.

His Worship—That is a very proper objection to take. You say the evidence is not receivable and therefore that it should not be read.

Mr Webber—Will your Worship read what you have noted?

His Worship (reading): Objection overruled on the ground that the article may disclose privilege to the defendant in publishing the letter.

Mr Webber—Would you mind putting my reasons in writing, so that I may have this for the purpose of libelling for evidence in connection with the civil action, and that the defendant is simply confined to the question of publication.

His Worship—He would note Mr Webber's reason. (Continuing.) This objection is overruled on the ground that the article may disclose privilege or not, and because it is outside the jurisdiction of this Court to take any evidence of the kind.

Mr Webber—Will your Worship adjourn at this stage? Perhaps the temper of the Court is not such as to allow an adjournment for this.

His Worship—I shall deal with this question now. You say (to Mr Brandt) Mr Smith may have a certain privilege as a journalist which he has not as an operator in shares.

Mr Brandt—As an operator in shares and as engaged in general business, as an accountant and so forth.

Mr Webber—There is an objection to that.

His Worship—I think the question would be better framed in this way.

Mr Brandt—Then it is no use my going any further. The Court has referred me to your Worship to a case in point.

His Worship—I verily believe your objection on the ground that Mr Smith says he is a journalist and the publisher of that paper.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—How many times have you been in jail?

His Worship—That is quite irrelevant and has no bearing whatever on the question of publication.

Mr Brandt—It would save a deal of time if your Worship would correct me—am I to go to jail to the truth of the alleged libel?

His Worship—I have no jurisdiction whatever to consider the truth of the libel.

Mr Brandt—Referring his Worship to a case in point, a case, however, his Worship held to be inapplicable.

Mr Brandt—How long have you been resident in Hongkong?

Mr Smith—Nearly 14 years.

Mr Brandt—And you are well versed in all topics concerning Hongkong?—That is a matter of opinion.

Are you?—Well, I don't know.

Do you consider yourself qualified to write on public questions?

His Worship—That question has no bearing. The question is whether your publication of the letter is criminal.

Mr Brandt—Have you and I had any intercourse or business relations during the last five years?

His Worship—That does not bear on this case. It may bear on the other one. If you were the plaintiff it might have a bearing, not when you are defendant.

Mr Brandt—You stated you had left for Macao on the night of the publication of that article.

Mr Smith—Quite right. Yes I did.

Mr Brandt—You left just about the time the paper was coming out?—The *Kiungchow* left at six o'clock. Yes.

What pressing business may it have been that you were away then?—What has that got to do with you?

His Worship—That is quite irrelevant, and you should simply say you decline to answer.

Mr Smith—Well, I will take no notice at all of that, that will be the plea.

Mr Brandt (to the Court)—May I examine him on the leading article?

His Worship—That is not the question before me.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—You have sworn that I published a defamatory libel. The words are 'A certain false scandalous and defamatory libel knowing the same to be false'; you have sworn that. How do you know it is false?—I do not answer that. I shall be quite willing to prove that in the Supreme Court, not here.

Mr Brandt—If a man swears to a thing, he must prove it.

His Worship—That is going into the question of the truth of the libel, with which I cannot deal. He has sworn it is false, and I cannot go further.

Mr Brandt—Well, the article speaks for itself.

Mr Smith—I should say you are, as a matter of opinion.

Mr Brandt—That I am sent by Providence as an infidel on the Colony?—No, not quite. Men such as Brandt.

Mr Smith—Nothing besides?

Mr Brandt—I do not know what you mean.

Mr Brandt—Do you make money on anything else?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—I do not see the relevancy of this question.

Mr Smith—I wish to show to your Worship that as editor and proprietor of a paper he would have a sort of privileged position, but that as an operator in shares he would not have this.

Mr Webber—I do not think the question can be allowed.

Mr Smith—I shall answer the question in this way. When the defendant accuses me of making money by dabbling in shares, he lies.

His Worship—If you answer the defendant in that way, shall we have to take up the question of the defendant's privilege of stating why I may decline to answer such questions, and you may commit me (if you please).

Mr Webber—These questions are entirely irrelevant. That question was answered and finished, and I say it is perfectly irrelevant to bring it up again.

His Worship (to Mr Smith)—I am loth to think you wish to show disrespect for the Court.

Mr Smith—I do not.

His Worship—I would therefore ask you to retire to the Court for the words you have just used.

Mr Smith—And I distinctly decline.

His Worship—Then I shall only have to fine you ten dollars for contempt of Court.

Mr Smith—Against which I shall appeal. I decline to pay the ten dollars to begin with.

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Mr Smith—Very well, your Worship. (After a pause.) Mr Smith said—I think I can claim the privilege of asking your Worship to take down what I am going to say.

Mr Webber—I should like to say, your Worship, that I don't wish anything at all about the fine for contempt of Court to appear on the depositions in this case. That must be a matter for the Court to decide before a jury, and I don't wish that to appear. I must ask your Worship—if your Worship has power to fine in an inferior Court—that it should be kept out of the depositions altogether. We can't have an appeal on it if it is mixed with other questions. Your Worship would allow me to suggest it, I think you should deal with it afterwards.

His Worship—I shall as far as possible eliminate it from the proceedings in this case.

Mr Webber—I don't think anything at all about it should appear in these depositions.

His Worship—No, I am going to eliminate it.

Mr Smith—Will your Worship take this down before we go further? I object to answering questions of the defendant because they are irrelevant and insolent and because it is outside the jurisdiction of this Court to take any evidence of the kind.

Mr Webber—Will your Worship adjourn at this stage? Perhaps the temper of the Court is not such as to allow an adjournment for this.

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Mr Brandt—As an operator in shares and as engaged in general business, as an accountant and so forth.

Mr Webber—There is an objection to that.

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His Worship—I have no jurisdiction whatever to consider the truth of the libel.

Mr Brandt—Referring his Worship to a case in point, a case, however, his Worship held to be inapplicable.

Mr Brandt—How long have you been resident in Hongkong?

Mr Smith—Nearly 14 years.

Mr Brandt—And you are well versed in all topics concerning Hongkong?—That is a matter of opinion.

Are you?—Well, I don't know.

Do you consider yourself qualified to write on public questions?

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Mr Brandt—As an operator in shares and as engaged in general business, as an accountant and so forth.

Mr Webber—There is an objection to that.

His Worship—I think the question would be better framed in this way.

Mr Brandt—Then it is no use my going any further. The Court has referred me to your Worship to a case in point.

His Worship—I verily believe your objection on the ground that Mr Smith says he is a journalist and the publisher of that paper.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—How many times have you been in jail?

His Worship—That is quite irrelevant and has no bearing whatever on the question of publication.

Mr Brandt—It would save a deal of time if your Worship would correct me—am I to go to jail to the truth of the alleged libel?

His Worship—I have no jurisdiction whatever to consider the truth of the libel.

Mr Brandt—Referring his Worship to a case in point, a case, however, his Worship held to be inapplicable.

Mr Brandt—How long have you been resident in Hongkong?

Mr Smith—Nearly 14 years.

Mr Brandt—And you are well versed in all topics concerning Hongkong?—That is a matter of opinion.

Are you?—Well, I don't know.

Do you consider yourself qualified to write on public questions?

His Worship—That question has no bearing. The question is whether your publication of the letter is criminal.

Mr Brandt—Have you and I had any intercourse or business relations during the last five years?

His Worship—That does not bear on this case. It may bear on the other one. If you were the plaintiff it might have a bearing, not when you are defendant.

Mr Brandt—You stated you had left for Macao on the night of the publication of that article.

Mr Smith—Quite right. Yes I did.

Mr Brandt—You left just about the time the paper was coming out?—The *Kiungchow* left at six o'clock. Yes.

What pressing business may it have been that you were away then?—What has that got to do with you?

His Worship—That is quite irrelevant, and you should simply say you decline to answer.

Mr Smith—Well, I will take no notice at all of that, that will be the plea.

Mr Brandt (to the Court)—May I examine him on the leading article?

His Worship—That is not the question before me.

Mr Brandt (to Mr Smith)—You have sworn that I published a defamatory libel. The words are 'A certain false scandalous and defamatory libel knowing the same to be false'; you have sworn that. How do you know it is false?—I do not answer that. I shall be quite willing to prove that in the Supreme Court, not here.

Mr Brandt—If a man swears to a thing, he must prove it.

His Worship—That is going into the question of the truth of the libel, with which I cannot deal. He has sworn it is false, and I cannot go further.

Mr Brandt—Well, the article speaks for itself.

Mr Smith—I should say you are, as a matter of opinion.

Mr Brandt—That I am sent by Providence as an infidel on the Colony?—No, not quite. Men such as Brandt.

Mr Smith—Nothing besides?

Mr Brandt—I do not know what you mean.

Mr Brandt—Do you make money on anything else?

Mr Smith—I decline to answer.

His Worship—I do not see the relevancy of this question.

Mr Smith—I wish to show to your Worship that as editor and proprietor of a paper he would have a sort of privileged position, but that as an operator in shares he would not have this.

Mr Webber—I do not think the question can be allowed.

Mr Smith—I shall answer the question in this way. When the defendant accuses me of making money by dabbling in shares, he lies.

His Worship—If you answer the defendant in that way, shall we have to take up the question of the defendant's privilege of stating why I may decline to answer such questions, and you may commit me (if you please).

Mr Webber—These questions are entirely irrelevant. That question was answered and finished, and I say it is perfectly irrelevant to bring it up again.

His Worship (to Mr Smith)—I am loth to think you wish to show disrespect for the Court.

Mr Smith—I do not.

His Worship—I would therefore ask you to retire to the Court for the words you have just used.

Mr Smith—And I distinctly decline.

His Worship—Then I shall only have to fine you ten dollars for contempt of Court.

Mr Smith—Against which I shall appeal. I decline to pay the ten dollars to begin with.

His Worship—If you wish to appeal I shall take a note of it.

Mr Smith—Very well, your Worship. (After a pause.) Mr Smith said—I think I can claim the privilege of asking your Worship to take down what I am going to say.

Mr Webber—I should like to say, your Worship, that I don't wish anything at all about the fine for contempt of Court to appear on the depositions in this case. That must be a matter for the Court to decide before a jury, and I don't wish that to appear. I must ask your Worship—if your Worship has power to fine in an inferior Court—that it should be kept out of the depositions altogether. We can't have an appeal on it if it is mixed with other questions. Your Worship would allow me to suggest it, I think you should deal with it afterwards.

His Worship—I shall as far as possible eliminate it from the proceedings in this case.

Mr Webber—I don't think anything at all about it should appear in these depositions.

His Worship—No, I am going to eliminate it.

Mr Smith—Will your Worship take this down before we go further? I object to answering questions of the defendant because they are irrelevant and insolent and because it is outside the jurisdiction of this Court to take any evidence of the kind.

Mr Webber—Will your Worship adjourn at this stage? Perhaps the temper of the Court is not such as to allow an adjournment for this.

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SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Hon. Mr Justice Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)
Saturday, 19th Oct.

THE SHELLEY STREET MURDER.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed to-day. Choi Akow, chair cooler, was charged with the willful murder of Cheung Yung Fio, another chair-cooler, on the 7th September. Mr Pollock, instructed by Mr J. J. Holmes, appeared for the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. The following jury were sworn: Messrs N. J. Gomes, O. L. Gorham, Chow Darr Tong, E. J. Moses, A. Mow, J. Humphrey and Mr. Justice.

The Attorney-General (Hon. A. J. Leach) said the circumstances of the case were these: On the evening of 17th September last a number of chair coolies with their chairs seemed to have been collected in close proximity to the Portuguese Club situated in Shelley Street. Amongst these were the deceased and the prisoner. The deceased it appeared had said that a certain place there was for his chair, and anybody who took it would have to pay five cents. Whatever the exact words might have been it appeared that an altercation between the prisoner and the deceased followed. It was not quite clear whether they came to blows or not, but at any rate there was an interchange of high words between them. A constable who was in the neighbourhood came and separated them and the prisoner went away. The constable returned. He had some words again with the deceased and then stabbed him with a knife in the abdomen. The deceased's younger brother was there and immediately started in pursuit of the prisoner who had run away. He did not arrest him because

[No. 8356.—OCTOBER 19, 1889.

BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No
Wyndham Street, Hongkong,

2. Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)

(c) Equalization of Dividend Fund. (d) Depreciation and Insurance Fund. (e) On 1st July last, the Capital was increased to \$1,500,000, by the issue of 40,000 new shares at 75 % premium. This premium amounting to \$800,000 has been placed to Credit of Depreciation and Insurance Fund. (f) Capital increased on 29th May last from \$290,000 to \$500,000 by issue of 12,000 new shares at 100 % premium. This premium of \$120,000 has been placed to Permanent Reserve Fund, which now stands at \$140,000. (g) East Borneo. (h) Philippines.

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